

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 28. 1865.

NO. 43.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by

A. G. HODGES,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an
act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se- cured by deed of trust on real es- tate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	273,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal secu- rity, due within sixty days.....	174,920 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal se- curity.....	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting re- turns.....	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not in- cluded in above.....	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agents).....	5,938 40
Missouri delinquent warrants.....	1,814 04
Revenue stamps.....	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be re- deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due to the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.....	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357, 900 00.....	

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being solemnly sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself swears, that the foregoing is a
true and correct statement of the affairs of the
said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unimproved
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, for any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the 1st
testimony whereof I have borne to set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, May 21, 1865,
Honors, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, that Albert G. Hodges, as
Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-
tly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for
BLUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865 3m

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.
July 11—2m.
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

TWICE SMITTEN.

O doubly-bowed and bruised reed,
What can I offer in thy need?
O heart, twice broken with its grief,
What words of mine can bring relief?
O soul, o'erwhelmed with woe again,
How can I soothe thy bitter pain!
Abashed and still, I stand and see
Thy sorrow's awful majesty.
Only dumb silence may convey
That which my lip can never say.
I cannot comfort thee at all;
On the Great Comforter I call:
Praying that he may make thee so
How near he hath been drawn to thee.
For unknown the angel guest
Still comes through gates of suffering best;
And most our Heavenly Father cares,
For whom he smiles, not whom he spares.
So, to his chastening meekly bow,
Thou art of his beloved now!—Phebe Cary.

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

BY A MISERABLE WRETCH.

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of Space
Roll on!
What though I'm a sorry case?
What though I cannot meet my bills?
What though I suffer toothache's ill?
What though I swallow countless pills?
Never you mind!
Roll on!
Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through seas of lark air
Roll on!
It's true I've got no shirt to wear;
It's true my butcher's bill is due;
It's true my prospects all look blue—
But don't let that unsettle you!
Never you mind!
Roll on! [It rolls on.]

Wild Madge.

"Cousin, where did you pick up that
homoely little of that was scrubbing the
stoop when I came in?"
"Hush, Paul, she will hear you. She came
here one night almost frozen and in a star-
ving condition, so mamma took her in, and
let her work for her board. We call her
wild Madge."

"A good name, upon my word. Why it's
as good as a dose of salts to look at her. I
am seriously inclined to fall in love with her
beautiful pliz. What would you advise me
to do, coz?"

"I would advise you to stop making fun
of the poor child. So we will change the
subject, if you please."

Paul (Raynor) was a young man of perhaps
twenty-two or three years, who, having an
abundant share of this world's goods, was
inclined to ignore those less favored by for-
tune, and consequently his proud and over-
bearing manner rendered him disagreeable
to those whom he termed his inferiors.
That he was handsome we will admit—
at least so thought Madge, as she watched
him come up the walk, his curly locks
blowing in the wind. Very grand he looked
to her unsophisticated eyes, and she stepped
aside with a feeling of awe as he passed,
stopping to listen to his voice as it sounded
through the open window of the room above.
But when she heard the first sentence that
passed his lips she stood spellbound, drink-
ing in every word he uttered; and very pale
was that pale little face as she turned again
to her work, wondering if he really was
such an ugly little elf as he called her.

When her work was done she quietly slip-
ped away to her little garret bed-room, and
taking a piece of glass that she had found
from her pocket, eagerly scanned the fea-
tures before her, and truly they were not
very pretty.

She was, perhaps, fourteen years of age,
and though at first glance we would term
her decidedly homely, after a moment's
study there was something peculiarly inter-
esting in that little face. Certainly the eyes
were too large and wild looking, and as the
wild orbs rolled hither and thither they had
a strange word expression. The features
were small and pinched, and the complexion
what might be called muddy, while very
black, straight hair, cropped close around
her head, comprised the picture that Madge
was gazing at so earnestly, and it did not
please her apparently, for with a long drawn
sigh she laid the glass aside, and sitting by
the window muttered:

"No, I don't hate him for saying so, for he
don't know how it hurt me; and besides I
am just as homely as he said, and worse,
too. But what of it! I am only a poor
servant! O dear!" she exclaimed, rising,
"I wish I might be somebody, and have
people love me—and I will, too!" she said,
bringing her hand little hand down on the
window-sill. "If I am homely, I can be
better than a mere drudge!" and in her
childish face there grew a look of high
womanly resolve, indicative of a high and
noble intellect.

During his visit Paul seemed to take
special pains to worry and provoke poor
Madge; and many a joke did he thought-
lessly crack at her expense, never thinking
it worth his while to speak a civil or pleas-
ant word to the poor wail, till she grew to
stun him as she would a serpent; and to
cap the climax, the day before he was to re-
turn home, as he was riding toward the
house, on horseback, seeing Madge in the
yard and thinking it a good time to show
his authority, he ordered her to open the
gate.

"Why don't you run, you ugly whelp?
Take that for not obeying a gentleman's or-
ders with better grace!" So saying he gave
her a cut across the neck which made her
start and turn pale, but in a second the hot
blood mounted to her face, and her large
eyes flashed defiance as she watched him
out of sight, his mocking laugh still ringing
in her ears; when, with a wail, she sank into
the tall grass, her little form convulsed with
sobs.

Nine years have passed away, and the
scene opens before us in one of the most
stylish palaces of our metropolis.

The drawing-rooms are filled with wealth
and luxury, in honor of the return of the
hostess' adopted daughter, after a lengthy so-
journ in foreign parts.

"Zounds! Will, who is that splendid girl
surrounded by the group of gentlemen you
ever saw? She fairly takes one's breath
away, and what an eye she has! Superb!
magnificent! But tell me who she is, I am
dying to know."

"Upon my word, Paul, you are rather ridi-
culty. I had an idea that you were impreg-
nable to the charms of womankind in ge-
neral!"
"Stop your nonsense, Will, and answer
me."

"Why, that is our hostess' daughter, Miss
Raleigh! and I don't wonder at your admira-
tion, for she is decidedly the handsomest
woman of my acquaintance."

"Can it be possible? Why, I understood
she was a mere foundling whom Mrs. Ra-
leigh had taken out of charity."

"You are right, she was; but it was found
she possessed talents of a very high order,
so Mrs. Raleigh educated her, and adopted
her as her own. I would advise you not to
devour her with your eyes, for you perceive
she has other admirers besides yourself."

The first opportunity that offered, Paul
Raynor, for he it was, sought and obtained
an introduction. When his name was an-
nounced a slight smile played over her fea-
tures for a moment, but quickly passed, and
she greeted him with her accustomed grace.

If he was charmed at a distance, he was
completely enthralled when listening to her
witty and animated conversation. Never
had he seen a woman who had so complete-
ly captivated him. A careless glance from
her eye would send the blood surging
through his veins like wildfire, and he
would listen to her lightest word with
rapture.

Weeks and months passed. Miss Raleigh
was the acknowledged belle of society. She
was ever surrounded by admirers, ever ready
to do her bidding. Not mere brainless fops,
but noble and gifted men and women who
appreciated her for her beautiful and richly-
endowed mind.

But among them all none worshipped with
more fervor than Paul. She was superior
to the women of his acquaintance, and from
her he caught a glimpse of a higher and
nobler life of which he had not dreamed be-
fore.

To win her for his own, at the earliest
possible moment, he was fully determined;
but though she had always welcomed him as
a friend, she had never given him reason
to think he occupied a place in her heart.

One evening he determined to call and
offer himself.

"Of course she will accept me," he solilo-
quized. "There is not a lady of my ac-
quaintance but would jump at the chance.
Yet somehow I feel rather timid; I never
can look straight in that eye of hers with-
out winning. But, pshaw! how foolish!
Of course she will be delighted."

Miss Raleigh was at home, and it so hap-
pened she was alone. After a few moments
conversation he made known the object of
his call by offering her his hand, heart and
fortune.

While he spoke her eyes were cast down,
but when he had finished she raised them to
his and replied:

"I am sorry this happened for your sake
I would not willingly wound your feelings,
sir, but I am obliged to decline your offer."

"You refuse me, May I ask your reasons?"
"Allow me to relate a little anecdote, sir.
Once there was a poor and friendless child
whom Providence cast among strangers,
where she became the family servant.
Shortly after a young man, a relative of the
family, arrived, and during his stay deligh-
ted to worry the child on account of her un-
couth appearance. That she could forgive;
but one day he ordered her to open the gate
for him, and as she did not obey him with
sufficient alacrity, he raised his whip and
struck her."

She paused, and looking him in the face,
asked if he recognized the scene.

"Yes, I remember that, but I don't see—"
"Well, I will show you. That friendless
child whom they called wild Madge and
Madeline Raleigh are one and the same per-
son. That, sir, is one reason for my refusal.
A man who will willingly injure the feel-
ings of a child for his selfish pleasure I
could not trust my future happiness with.
Besides which I am already engaged."

Paul Raynor left the house in a dream. He
could not recognize in the beautiful creature
the ignorant child whom he had spurned,
and who had made him a wiser, if not a
better man. Madeline soon after married a
pure and noble man—one whom she loved
and respected with her whole heart.

"The Making Up."

"I wish I hadn't said it! Dear me! What
would I give if I could recall it!" mur-
mured Mrs. Leeds, as she leaned her face on
the breakfast table, while the thick tears
sobbed up into her blue eyes.

She was a pretty little woman, the wife
of a year; the tears dimmed her face, and
the trouble at her heart shut off the roses
from her cheeks that cheerless November
morning, with the dull brownish clouds
pled low above the sky, and the hoarse
wind creaking and crashing through the
trees outside.

"To think, too," continued the lady,
raising her head once more, and abstractedly
lifting the cover of a china tea pot, "I
should have spoken so crossly and sharply
to me just because I said I should like that
new velvet at Meyers. Well, I don't be-
lieve there was ever such a thing as a woman
satisfied with what she got. I think it real
unkind of him, anyway, and nothing in the
world could have made me believe, before I
married Henry Leeds, that he would have
used that tone or those words in speaking to
me. But I guess I was more to blame than
he, after all, for I said a good many satirical
things. I almost wish my tongue had been
cut off before they passed my lips; but,
somehow, my temper got the better of me,
and he went off without one kind word or
even kissing me."

"I won't be home till night, and how can
I get through this long, dismal day, know-
ing all the time that Hal's angry with me—
he who has been such a true, generous and
loving husband? How I wish I could see

him just a minute, and forgetting all my
pride, wind my arms about his neck, and
say, 'Hal, I am really sorry; won't you for-
give this once?' and I will too."

The pretty lady sprang up from the table,
a new determination heightening the faint
color in her cheeks, and bringing the sparkle
in her blue eyes.

"I'll take an omnibus and go right down
to the office and make up with him; see if I
don't!"

The young merchant was leaning with a
weary, half-dejected sort of expression, over
his desk, about which were scattered bills,
drafts, and letters, in endless confusion.
Something had gone wrong. His clerks
knew that when he came into his store that
morning, so gloomy and reticent, so
thoroughly unlike his usual brisk, ener-
getic, jovial manners, that slowly carried
sunshine into the darkened warehouses.
Even the porter felt something of this, for
he stood at a respectful distance from his
employer, and did not indulge in any of his
stale jokes.

Suddenly the merchant looked up, and
saw his wife making her way through the
store, straight to his desk. How pretty she
looked that morning, in the little tasteful
velvet hat, with its crimson ribbons about
her soft cheeks, that were so charmingly
beset, and that half smile dimpling the
small rosy mouth, he hardly believed it
had said unkind things to him only two
hours before.

Now Harry Leeds was very proud of his
wife, and the evident admiration which her
occasional advent at the store always excited.
He rose up to meet her, the surprise
half chasing the cloud therefrom. She came
close to him.

"Harry," whispered the soft, timid, eager
voice "I'm so very sorry I said those cross
things to you this morning. I was greatly to
blame, and they've made me unhappy ever
since, so I've come away down here to make
up, and hear you say once more you love
me."

The cloud was all gone. There was a
world of fond tenderness that looked down
from those dark eyes on the lady.

"Why bless your little heart, Adeline, you
haven't come clear off here for that? I was
more to blame than you, a great deal, but
some business matters were troubling me;
and then I'm a touchy fellow, I guess, any
how."

"No you're not; but I shouldn't have
lived through the day, if I had felt that you
were displeased with me. But do you love
me just as well as ever?"

That smile, that glance, would have sat-
isfied any wife.

"That wife of mine is a little angel, any-
how," murmured Harry Leeds to himself, as
he arranged his disordered desk, with a face
as changed and as bright as the sky outside,
for the sun had suddenly plunged through
the clouds. "If we have pretty good sales
this week, I'll just get that carpet for a
Christmas present, see if I don't."

Hamlet and Jim Crow.

One of the most pathetic and impressive
scenes in that never tiring but in some re-
spects inexplicable tragedy, is that in which
Hamlet, seated with his mother, assumes
the office of censor and monitor to the mur-
deress Queen, and comparing the miniatures
of his dead father and usurping uncle, en-
tertains her with a bitter description of the
contrast between the looks of the two, com-
mencing with the lines:

"Look here on this picture, and on this,
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers,"
deepening the contrast by the portraiture of
his own filial imagination.

It happened that the actor who played
Hamlet on the night in question, being hur-
riedly called to his performance in this
scene, had forgotten the necessary miniature,
only remembering it just in time for him to
make his appearance. What should he do?
Something resembling a miniature he must
have at once. Gazing wildly about him, he
discovered the tin cover of a paste blacking
box, the label ornamented with a likeness
of "Jim Crow" in position. This must do—
the audience would see the inside of the
cover, facing them, and might naturally
mistake it for a silver case.

Of course the Queen was not aware of this
hasty expedient, and her amazement and
mirth may be imagined, as drawing from
her possession the likeness she had, Hamlet
placed it side by side with that of the grim-
acing, glaring, ragged, woolly-headed, jump-
ing Jim Crow.

"Look here on this picture, and on this,
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers,"
And then calling her particular attention to
Jim Crow;

"See what a grace is seated on this brow;
Hyperion curls, the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station like the berald Mercury;
Now lighted on some heaven-kissing hill;
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

Nerved by the language he was reciting,
Hamlet was enabled to preserve his gravity,
but the Queen lacked that inspiration; and
this "agony" which was "piled up" in be-
half of Jim Crow on the tin cover, was too
much for her. After shaking extensively,
she gave way to a shriek of laughter, much
to the surprise and indignation of the au-
dience. But Hamlet, himself, much moved,
now accidentally dropped the cover, which
rolled leisurely across the stage, and thus ex-
posed the cause of the Queen's unseasonable
levity.

It is needless to add, that at this ludicrous
discovery, the spectators showed their sym-
pathy with the Queen, by indulging heartily
in her example; and that the picture of
Jim Crow, in full view, completely eclipsed
the efforts of Hamlet, and monopolized the
honors of the scene.

George N. Sanders is growing "immense-
ly unpopular" in Canada. Notwithstanding
the unflinching proceedings of the Judge
who conducted the second trial of the pris-
oners charged with attempting to abduct
him, they refused to find a verdict of con-
viction. A third trial had been ordered,
whereupon papers that heretofore have been
regarded as of strong security proclivities,
declare that Sanders is a "misener," that he
has cost Canada more than a million of dol-
lars, and he ought to have sufficient decency
to leave the country.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-
ington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 23,
1865, Trains will leave as follows:

No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays)
at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all stations except
Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and
Bellevue, connecting by stage at Frankfort for
Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville, at
Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown,
and at Lexington, by Rail and Stage, for Nich-
olsville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster,
Stanford, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior
towns. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and ar-
rives at Louisville at 7:00 P. M. Connecting by
stage at Payne's for Georgetown, at Midway for
Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelby-
ville.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 2:20 P. M. (Sun-
days excepted), stopping at all stations except
Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and
North Benson, connecting at Christiansburg by
stage for Shelbyville. Leaves Lexington at 6:15
A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 11:15 A. M.
No. 3—Accommodation—Leaves Lagrange
daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and ar-
rives at Louisville at 8:45 A. M. Leaves Louis-
ville at 4:20 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 6:00
P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and
Lexington daily, Sundays Excepted.
SAM'L. GILL, Supt.

Nov. 24.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful
Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the
United States"—New London Advertiser.

"The Monitor Newspaper of our country—
complete in all the departments of an American
Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned
for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF
CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

"This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our
future historians will enrich themselves out of
Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters,
and publishers are turned to dust."—N. Y. Evan-
gelist.

"A necessity in every household."—Boston
Transcript.

"It is at once a leading political and historical
annual of the nation."—Phil. Press.

"The best of its class in America."—Boston
Traveler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.

The publishers have perfected a system of
mailing by which they can supply the Magazine
and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to re-
ceive their periodicals directly from the office of
Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of
getting up Clubs will be supplied with a hand-
some pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a
year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-
office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY or MAG-
AZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of
FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at \$4 00 each, in one remi-
tance; or six Copies for \$20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in
neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free
of express, for \$7 each. A complete Set, com-
prising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash
at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser. Address:

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Nov. 24.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me,
that JAMES LAWSON, has been indicted in
the Mercer Circuit Court, for murdering one
Bub Bosley, of Mercer County, the said James
Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said
James Lawson, and his delivery to the Jailor
of Mercer County, within twelve months from the
date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th
day of November, A. D. 1865,
and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Nov. 24. 3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that one ROBERT O. TURNER, did, in
November, 1865, in the County of Logan, murder
R. S. Porter, and is now a fugitive from justice,
going at large.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

The Mexican minister at Washington has received despatches informing him that Juarez is gaining strength.

A letter from El Paso, dated Oct. 25th, states that news had been received there that orders had been given by the French commander to his troops to hold themselves in readiness for evacuating the State of Chihuahua. Reports had also been received of the summary trial and execution of 9,000 Mexicans by the Maximilian government.

The Alabama Legislature organized at Montgomery on the 20th. Gov. Parsons in his message recommends the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and opposes the adoption of a special code for the government of the negroes. He is in favor of vagrant laws, applicable alike to white and black.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing freedmen to testify and bring witnesses when parties to a record, but not in cases exclusively between white men.

Three thousand bales of cotton have arrived in New York from Florida; 50,000 bales are yet to be shipped.

There is 100 schools for the instruction of colored persons in Kentucky and Tennessee, 12,483 scholars and 150 teachers.

The Governor of Oregon has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Dec. 5th. The Unionists are anxious to record the vote of their State among those that have ratified the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment.

The official majority for Marshall, the Union candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is 3,445.

Nearly \$21,000 of "conscience-money"—that is, the payment of the dues of repentant swindlers of the Government—were received by the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year.

The total receipts of the Sanitary Commission for the four years ending July 1st, 1865, were \$1,813,750, while the disbursements were \$4,530,775. The balance is being used in aiding soldiers in settling their claims.

The rebel-ram Steuwall has arrived at Washington. The Spanish authorities charged \$18,000 for taking care of her stores.

The Union majority (official) in New Jersey is 2,739. McClellan's majority was 7,301; the Union gain is 10,000.

A fire at Camp Nelson on Friday last consumed the large building occupied by the Quartermaster, Commissary and employees of the place. Much Government property was destroyed, but no public funds or valuable papers.

A North Carolina journal says the people of the South in their late elections, have been guilty of the most stuporous folly ever wrought by any people and that it will be necessary to hold other elections or stay out of Congress two years longer.

The Methodist Conference of Mississippi lately passed resolutions providing for the education of the freed population.

During the last fiscal year the Post-office Department paid all its expenses, and accumulated a surplus of \$750,000.

The President has decided that patents shall not be issued to citizens of the rebel States until such States are properly reconstructed.

At the election in Arizona Territory, on Sept. 6th, the Union candidate for Governor was elected though the party was divided in their support. The Legislature chosen is almost unanimously Union.

Gov. Marvin in his closing address to the Florida Convention declares that their action was free and uninfluenced by any other consideration than justice and sound policy.

Southern Hindrance to Reconstruction

The present indications are that the work of reconstruction will not be as easy and as quickly done as has been both hoped and feared. It seems that the Government will have to make haste slowly, as many have declared it should. To this it is being forced by the action of the South and their sympathizers of the North. The Government is ready to receive the rebellious States back into their old relations, to extend a full forgiveness to the offenders, to blot out their great sin even from memory as far as it effects those relations. But its overtures are not rightly regarded by the offending States—it is not met in the same open, manly spirit, and with like and equal readiness to be forgiven and received back to the privileges and duties of States in the Union.

President Johnson's plan of reconstruction is simple, and his policy wise and just. He asks only that those institutions and designs should be given up and those acts revoked which are detrimental to the permanency of the Union, and have struck a blow at its very life. And he has the right to do this. According to the clearest and most honest minds of the South these matters were referred to the arbitrament of the sword, and the decision of the sword was adverse to their institutions and dogmas. Under this decision, to give them up and conform to the sentiment of the nation in their regard is required by honor and justice. It is not a humiliation—it is not a howling to the will of a conqueror, but it is a graceful and honorable accepting of conditions necessary to the existence of that Union which has preserved itself against their attempts to destroy it. A conqueror lords it over the conquered and degrades them. But not a Southern state is asked or expected to relinquish a right or a privilege which can be enjoyed without detriment to the welfare of the Union, or to do night that will tend to degrade it a whit below the level of the loyal states. All that is asked is that they shall do their part towards ensuring a glorious and permanent future for the old Union.

Yet in view of all this—the justice and wisdom of the President's requirements and the calls of honor and manhood to obey

them—the spirit of the South is still rebellious. This is shown principally by their late elections, though it has also been manifested by the tone of the debates in their Conventions on the questions connected with reconstruction. The elections almost without exception have resulted in the defeat of Union men and of those approved by the Administration, and in the success of men who have taken an active part in the rebellion and who are still disloyal. In some cases unpardoned traitors, still holding ultra Southern views with regard to State Sovereignty and State rights, have been put in nomination and elected, or have received a large number of votes. Members of Congress have been chosen who cannot or will not take the required Congressional oath. And this has been the very reason of their success. In these elections, for the most part, hostility to the Government has been plainly revealed. The State Conventions have generally fulfilled the desires of the President. And we believe in the sincerity of their acts. But a Southerner of high standing counseled the Convention of his State to do the President's bidding in all things, that their representatives might be admitted to Congress, and then, he stated, another Convention can undo the work of the former one. The spirit of the people as revealed at the polls gives a well-grounded fear that the acts of the late Conventions may have been the result of mere policy, and that when once the rebellious states are admitted to full and equal fellowship with the loyal states they may return to the dangerous and destructive errors of the past.

All this must hinder the work of reconstruction, and the entire fault lies with the South. The Administration and the great body of the loyal people of the Union wish for their full resumption of their political rights. The rebellion, however, with its dissimulation, its follies and wickedness and cruelties, has made the supporters and defenders of the Union mistrustful of the South. And now its opposition to the President's schemes and its choice of eminent disloyalists to high offices only adds to that mistrust. In our own mind we trust that the South intends henceforth to stand by the Union. But in view of their actions it will be hard to convince the body of the people of this fact. And the leading papers of the South feel this and are warning the people of their folly. We hope that their eyes may be opened to their error and that they may range themselves openly and sincerely on the side of the Union. They will then be met cordially and receive a glad and hearty welcome back to their full political rights in the restored and permanent Republic.

The Organization of the House.

The exciting discussion with regard to the admission of Southern members into the next Congress, at present being carried on by the public press, almost absorbing the entire attention of some leading papers, seems to us a waste of words and energies. And worse, it is certainly unwise and impolitic. As a mere partisan discussion it could work no harm as it could only inure to the benefit or damage of a party. But as relating to the States lately in rebellion, now returning to their allegiance, under a sense of humiliation, yet desiring to enter into their old relations with the Government and highly sensitive as to their privileges, this discussion is ill-timed and unwise. The purpose now should be to pour oil upon the troubled waters; to calm the inflamed passions; to turn away wrath and induce love; to allay prejudice by speaking the truth and nothing but the truth. But the whole tendency of the present discussion is just otherwise.

The question is, Will the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 38th Congress place the names of Southern members on his roll? The universal inference is that he will not. The very fact of this inference and that it is so universally held, would seem to indicate that men of all parties feel that the Clerk has not the right to place those names upon the roll. Mr. McPherson has proved himself to be a clerk of high ability and an honest man in the discharge of his duties; he was a member of that Congress which enacted the rule by which he must be guided in making up his roll, and so knows the meaning of that rule and the reason of its adoption. Why then mistrust him? Is it just because of his character and this experience? So it would seem.

The history of the adoption of the law, approved March 3d, 1863, which governs the Clerk in the formation of his roll of members will show the little worth there is in the discussion. Mr. Etheridge was elected Clerk of the House in the 37th Congress. He was elected as an unconditional Union man, but soon showed his true colors as an ardent co-worker with the avowed sympathizers with the rebellion. It was feared therefore that on making up the roll of the next Congress he would admit any member who might present himself from any of the seceded States. To guard against this, Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky—a man of authority in the Conservative ranks—reported the bill which became the law of the land and by which Clerks in future were to be governed in making up their rolls. Mr. Etheridge at the opening of the 38th Congress, quoting this act, called only the names of members from the loyal States. His action was sustained and applauded by men of all parties. He could not have done otherwise.

Mr. McPherson, then, in refusing to place the names of Southern members on his roll, acts on high Democratic authority—not only according to law, but according to Democratic interpretation of that law. Some of the strongest advocates of the admission of Southern members are urging that, under

present circumstances, the Clerk must act as it is supposed he will. And merely for the sake of consistency the whole Democratic party should so argue. It can do them no harm. The act of the Clerk does not close the doors of the House against members from the rebellious States. They will present their credentials to the House itself and its judges, by those credentials, of their right to seats. The Conservative-Democratic press talk of Mr. McPherson's usurpation of power. But were he to act otherwise than it is expected he will act, he would do it in the very face of the law, of the policy of the President, and of the sentiment of the country.

There is in reality no ground for this exciting discussion. There is no doubt but that Congress will do right in the premises. The policy of the Administration is approved generally by the people. Where that policy is approved by the States lately in rebellion and they shape their course in consistency therewith, those States will be restored to their full political rights and their representatives be admitted to Congress. Of this there is no doubt. And not even a Southern State could ask more.

The attention of our readers is called to the proceedings of a Railroad and Emigration meeting lately held in Grayson, Carter county, as published in another column of our paper to-day. The people of Kentucky seem to be waking to a sense of the vast unimproved and neglected resources of the State and to the necessity of developing those resources by every possible means which they can use to that end. The revelation of this spirit of enterprise is an omen of good for the State, and we hail it with much satisfaction. If the people will throw off the lethargy which the "peculiar institution" and prejudices of the past have induced, and to go work to bring out the latent energies and resources of the State, Kentucky will rise to a position she has never yet occupied—will soon place herself side by side with the richest and most prosperous States of the Union. Let all act in the spirit of this Carter county meeting, accepting late inevitable results and laying aside antagonisms, and a bright future will dawn upon our Commonwealth. We want a revival of public spirit and then the State will rejoice.

A FRANKFORT COMPANY "STUCK ILE."—We are happy to learn that the Creelsboro' Coal Oil Company has struck oil at the depth of 102 feet. The oil was reached on the 22d inst. and 35 barrels a day were pumped from the well until the 26th inst. when oil commenced flowing at the rate of from 15 to 20 barrels per day. This Company is composed of about 30 Frankfort subscribers who own nearly fifteen hundred acres around the well. Thawell is situated at Creelsboro' in Clinton county, on the Cumberland river.

We are informed that if the parties will have another transcript of the record made out and sent to the Court of Appeals the Court will use it instead of the record that was burned up, and hear the case at the ensuing winter term, or the Court will substitute a copy of the record that may have been obtained from the clerk of the Court of Appeals in any case.

There are some seventy cases under advisement which were in the possession of the judges and are preserved. The Court will convene on the first Monday in December.

See Gray & Todd's advertisement in our paper of to-day. It will be seen that they have a full assortment of goods in their line of business, and they offer them as low as they can be bought elsewhere. They are also thoroughly furnished for all Christmas demands and promise to make the hearts of countless juveniles leap for joy if parents will only supply the *quid pro quo*. Messrs. Gray & Todd are too well known for us to give any further information or recommendation. Call and see their ample stock.

ELISHA S. FITCH, Esq.—From the following paragraph which we take from the Cincinnati Enquirer, under the head "Covington News," we perceive that this gentleman has removed to that city and has become a partner in the business house of R. M. Bishop & Co., of Cincinnati, in the wholesale grocery business. The house of R. M. Bishop & Co. already enjoys a very high reputation in Kentucky, and we feel assured from our long and favorable acquaintance with Mr. Fitch that he will add to that reputation a host of new friends and new customers. Mr. Fitch has our most sincere wishes for abundant prosperity in his new avocation.

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. S. Fitch, for several years an able and influential member of the Kentucky Legislature, has, we understand, recently formed a business connection with R. M. Bishop & Co., wholesale grocers, of Cincinnati. Mr. F. enjoys an enviable reputation as a man of talents, probity and fine business capacity, and, being generally known to the public men of Kentucky, will no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to this old and well-established house. We wish him great success.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from D. P. Faulds, Musical Publisher, No. 70 Main St., Louisville, Ky., Mademoiselle Parepa's celebrated Song, "Sing, Birdie, Sing." Also a beautiful song by Proch, with Piano and Violoncello Accompaniment, entitled, "Wilt thou, wilt thou tell me." Both songs are worthy a place in our musical friends' repertoire.

We are indebted to Messrs. Hull & Day for a can of delicious Oysters. These gentlemen receive the popular bivalves fresh every day and are ready to receive all orders. They serve their customers, too, at the lowest figure.

Railroad and Emigration Meeting in Grayson, Carter County, Kentucky.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Carter county, Kentucky, November 13, 1865, on motion G. W. Frichard was called to the Chair and Capt. E. P. Davis appointed Secretary.

On motion of James Maglone, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Dr. James DeBard, Judge James M. Summers, William Everman, Charles H. Stewart, Esq., John Y. Montgomery, A. C. Taber, David Davis, Alfred Catron, Isaac Burton, John N. Iford, and David Mackabee. They reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Carter county, in Convention assembled, believing that we are to work out together the future developments of our own country, so abundant in natural resources, extend to the whole country an offering made by Providence to freedom, a cordial invitation to men of means, mechanics, agriculturists and others to bring to us machinery, school-houses, books, printing presses, men, buyers, sellers and workers.

Resolved, That the directors or parties controlling the progress and the delay of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad must take some early action and active measures to complete the said Railroad, or otherwise place the work and power in the hands of others that will revive and complete this important and necessary enterprise which these prosperous times and men of means and energy promise us to fulfill if acceptable to the people.

Resolved, That we the people of Carter county jointly will do all in our power and extend to the enterprise all our energy and facilities to promote, extend and complete the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby extended to W. S. Rand, Esq., for his able address upon Railroads and the mineral resources of our country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth. All Kentucky papers favorable to internal improvements in Kentucky will please copy.

G. W. FRICHARD, Chairman.

E. P. DAVIS, Secretary.

OHIO STATE SUGAR ASSOCIATION.—The regular annual Convention of the Ohio State Sugar Association, will be held in Cincinnati, O., at the Lecture Room in Mozart Hall, commencing Tuesday Evening, December 5th.

This has been a very successful season with the Cane, and a new interest has been excited. We understand that a quantity of the Seed forwarded from China, by the agent of the Department of Agriculture, has been sent to the Editor of the Sugar Journal, by the Commissioner, to be distributed among the members of the Convention. A sample of Sugar from China will also be exhibited.

By the arrival of the steamer *Henry Clay* we have later news from South America. But little change has taken place in the state of affairs in Chili since the previous mail. The blockade of the ports by the Spanish Admiral Pareja still continues but some few vessels have been permitted to enter and clear at Valparaiso, while others have been ordered off. No further action has been taken by the foreign diplomatic corps in Chili in relation to the illegality of the blockade. Pareja, with only seven vessels, declares all the ports (over forty in number) closed. The fear which for a time existed that Pareja would bombard Valparaiso, seems to have subsided. Chili, determined to maintain her national dignity, is making every preparation possible to carry on the war into which she has been forced. Telegraph lines and roads are being opened into the interior and to the frontier, which will in a measure compensate for the loss of communication by sea. All custom duties have been abolished, and thirty-six coast towns are declared ports of Chili. This is done to encourage blockade-running, which will no doubt in a little while be carried on quite extensively. Letters of marque have been issued in large numbers, and already many persons have left Chili to avail themselves of them. Congress has spent its time in devising measures the most useful in the present emergency.

Wade Hampton, Ex-General of the rebel cavalry, and late a candidate for Governor in North Carolina, has issued an address to his fellow-citizens, presenting his ideas of what devolves upon them under present circumstances. Though he does not concur in all the action taken by the convention, he thinks they are "bound by every dictate of honor and manliness to abide by the terms which they have accepted from the United States, and to keep in good faith the pledges given." Though, in his opinion, the President had no right, under the constitution, to order a convention, as a conqueror he had a right to other terms. He counsels them to support the President so long as he manifests a disposition to restore all their rights as a sovereign State. Above all he urges them to stand by their State. He says her record is honorable, her estate unblemished. Here is our country, the land of our nativity, the home of our affection—here all our hopes should centre.

Until some other arrangement is made the Clerk of the Court of Appeals office will be in the State House—in the room adjoining the room where the Judges of the Court of Appeals hold Court—just opposite the Register of Land office.

A merchant who started in business in New York a few years ago, with a capital of \$160,000, was admitted to the Albany almshouse last week as a pauper.

The oldest inhabitant of Illinois gives it as his opinion (unbiased by any mercenary motive, and unconnected with any sleight manufacturing establishment) that we are to have much snow the coming winter.

OFFICE OF COURT OF APPEALS, FRANKFORT, NOV. 25, 1865.

Editor of Commonwealth, GENTLEMEN: Please say in your next paper,

1st, That I have sent a printed Docket, for December term, to every newspaper in the State—to every Attorney having a case in Court—and to every County Clerk, and Sheriff, so that all may know how matters stand, and act accordingly.

2d, The records and briefs in all cases under submission, (see Docket) are with the Judges, and safe—

3d, Copies of records made out in this office, or in the offices where cases were decided, will be received and filed in place of originals destroyed, and cases heard in due time. Yours, &c.,

LESLIE COMBS, C. C. A. Papers throughout the State will please insert this notice.

The number of oil companies in Ohio, which received certificates of incorporation under the statute of the State for six months, ending the 25th of June, was 191, the aggregate nominal capital being over \$500,000,000.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th day of Nov., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Brown, Wilbur F. Maynard, Mrs. R. Bond, Miss Emma Martin, Miss Martha Braddy, Mrs. Nannie Mitchell, Henry M. Cullum, George W. Miller, Mary A. Cramer, Mrs. E. R. Nichols, Jesse Dillard, P. H. Peyton, Thos. Fulton, Robt. Peters, W. G. Frazie, Mrs. Catharine E. Sacey, Francis Green, George Smith, Miss Nancy Gray, J. E. Tussell, Mrs. Caroline Taylor, Mary A. Little, Mrs. Martha Walker, Miss Mahala Love, N. C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6, P. M.

Nov. 28, 1865—lt. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD, MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Fine Groceries, PURE OLD WHISKEY, BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c., CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES, FRUIT, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c., &c. Nov. 28, 2m—Yeoman copy.

SUGARS, COFFEES, & TEAS. CRUSHED, POWDERED, AND GRANULATED Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Coffee Sugars. Choico Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee. Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Oolong Teas. Nov. 28-2m GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

SUNDRIES. Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, and kits, White Fish, Potomac Roast Herring, Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Fine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese, Tobacco, and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually kept in a first class Family Grocery establishment, on hand and for sale by Nov. 28-2m GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

FRESH OYSTERS!! We are regularly in receipt of C. S. MALTBY'S celebrated

Pearl Oysters, which we will sell low by the Can and half Can. GRAY & TODD. November 28, 1865-2m—Yeoman copy.

FINE LIQUORS!! The best quality and favorite brands of OLD WHISKEY, WINE AND BRANDIES. For sale by GRAY & TODD. Nov. 28, 1865-2m—Yeoman copy.

CONFECTIONERIES!! To our stock of Confectioneries and Fancy Articles, We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city. Nov. 28, 1865-2m. GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

FRUITS, &c. WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY of the following Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Sauces, &c., &c. ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, APPLES, PRUNES, RAISONS, CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, BRAZ NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c. GRAY & TODD. Nov. 28-2m—Yeoman copy.

Proclamation by the Governor \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court, for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 24th October 1865, in Grant County, said Samuel Anderson, is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Samuel Anderson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth aforesaid.

By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Asst Sec'y. Nov. 28-3mo.

SANTA CLAUS COMING!!
LOUIS WEITZEL
Has a large and well selected Stock of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES!
Also a full supply of
CONFECTIONERY
OF ALL KINDS.
For sale cheap, at his
HEAD-QUARTERS
On Saint Clair street.

LARD KEGS FOR SALE.
PRIME No. 1, Lard Kegs in store
and for sale by GRAY & TODD.
Nov. 22-1m.

FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the

CAPITAL HOTEL, on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:
Wednesday, December 13th, 1865.
Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.
Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.
Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.
E. H. TAYLOR, President.
Geo. W. MENOR, Secretary.
Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

NEW CASH STORE!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!
HULL & DAY,

Dealers in all kinds of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz: TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS. GREEN AND BLACK TEA, SUGAR AND COFFEE, BACON AND LARD, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, TIN WARE, CIGARS, EGGS, C. S. MALTBY'S celebrated H. H.

OYSTERS! Fresh and fine—received daily. **SODA, BUTTER, CRACKERS, WHITE FISH, STONE WARE, POWDER & SHOT, BROOMS, BRUSHES, COAL OIL AND LAMPS, WOODEN & STONE WARE, CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.**

We would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE, with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH. We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed. Aug. 25, 1865. HULL & DAY.

NEW WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE! 290 Main St., South side, between 7th & 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM CROMEY, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER OF ALL KINDS, BONNET BOARDS,

BINDERS BOARDS, CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, PRINTING INK, &c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases. Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention. Highest market price in Cash, paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c. Nov. 21-1m.

GUNPOWDER. WM. CROMEY,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER, No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-fuse always on hand and for sale. Nov. 21-1m.

AGRICULTURAL

The Art of Pruning.

Grafting, budding, pruning, are all arts that must be acquired like any other art or work of skill. A pruner must understand why he prunes, and never cut a limb without first being fully aware of the effect. Yet pruning is mostly done at random—a limb here and a limb there is cut away, the top lessened, and that is all. The fruitfulness of the tree is not improved, and it looks as a systematic work, such as nature builds, most decidedly injured. It is idle for any man of common sense to employ an itinerant pruner. They are often ignorant of the first principles of the art, and generally do more harm than good. If you doubt it ask the question of one when he is to cut off a limb: "What for?" If he can answer that question—what for?

If you understand the art you may have trees of any desired form, and always of handsome shape. The right time to prune is in the growing season, the time when wounds heal the most readily. The time to begin is in the first year's growth in the nursery; not to trim up sprouts to grow whistled, but to shape the trees just as nature intended the particular species to grow. If an apple tree, a short bole, with a round, symmetrical head, if a pear tree, a somewhat longer bole, with a top shaped like a well formed slim haystack. As a general rule in pruning study symmetry; it is the first law of beauty. If you cannot see it otherwise, try it upon yourself, top off a right ear or a left eye, a right hand, and so on, just as some pruners do the symmetrical beauties of a tree. In pruning all sorts of fruit trees keep "What for?" constantly before your eyes.

There is a tendency to over-prune among all amateur fruit growers, and more particularly among all who are just beginning to grow shrubs and trees. There is no practice that needs reform more than this one. There is no quicker way of spoiling such trees than this injudicious over-pruning. There is not one forest tree in ten that will bear the eternal clipping to which some are subjected. Autumn seems to be the most favorite time for this sort of vandalism. There is nothing like the late autumn system, and above all, for all sorts of evergreen trees. With very little assistance nature will do all the pruning that is required. Of evergreens do not cut away the lower limbs till you make your tree like a big broom with the handle stuck in the ground. In all pruning of fruit or ornamental trees, or shrubs or vines, do not make a cut till you think what for, with what object, and what will be the effect. This is always necessary to prevent over-pruning.

Fruit Improved by Thinning.

The flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man, when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses, which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible. How often has the gardener had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls? He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done. The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every orchard house: By thinning you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad. If very fine and high flavored fruit is wished for, a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium sized peaches should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. This thinning is terrible work for the amateur. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang; but it must be done. A small sharp penknife is the best instrument to employ, and is much better than tearing off with the finger and thumb. A well formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramidal, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

Let any one who is raising fruit try the experiment next season, by thinning the fruit on a single tree of apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c., where the fruit is too abundant, and he will next year treat all his trees in the same way.

Weeds in Gravel Walks.

We have frequent inquiries on this subject. There are different modes of preventing their growth. When thoroughly constructed by first digging a trench a foot deep, and then filling it with gravel or fine broken stone, thoroughly rammed down before the fine gravel is applied to the surface, it will be a long time before weeds will have much foothold. The grass will, however, gradually work in at the edges, and among the gravel. As the surface becomes worn and pulverized it assumes the character of soil, and small seeds in wet weather will take root. If the walk has been made by merely cutting a path in the soil and filling it with two or three inches of gravel, weeds and grass will more speedily infest it, and the only way to get rid of them is by the use of a sharp hoe, garden rake and heavy roller.

Very durable walks, which will neither wash nor allow the growth of weeds, are made by mixing coarse gravel or sand with gas tar. The latter being water proof, such walks are never broken by frost. But there is one serious inconvenience—in hot weather the odor of the tar is decidedly offensive, and this result continues even for years after they are constructed. A covering with an inch or two of the gravel lessens or nearly destroys this bad effect, and the tar below prevents weeds from finding their way upward. Where broken stone is used the weeds may be prevented from growing by applying water-lime cement. If the hardest and cleanest sand is used with the best water-lime, it will become so hard and perfect as not to be affected by the frost; but if the cement is poor, or of a medium character, freezing and thawing will gradually reduce it to powder.—Country Gentleman.

The street railway companies of Detroit have doubled the fare for passengers after ten o'clock at night—a warning to theatre-goers and stavers out at night to get home in good time.

The Cattle Plague.

Minister Clay has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 17th in which he says: "I deem it my duty to warn the United States against the importation of the cattle plague into our country. Being a farmer, and feeling great interest in such subjects, I have read everything upon the subject which is accessible, and I will give you only the result of my conclusions and observations. The cattle plague is the Russian pest. In this country it is always more or less prevalent, and generally kills whole herds. Like cholera, it is both contagious and infectious. By these terms I mean to say that it is communicated from one animal to another by the physical importation of the virus upon any animal from any object containing the virus, and also that the virus may be carried in molecules in the air, and thus produce the disease. It evidently did not originate *de novo* in England, but was carried there by the ship loads of cattle from the Russian Baltic ports.

If this theory is correct, then all importation of cattle from abroad should be once prohibited by Congress, if not otherwise possible to be prevented. And it would pay well to call Congress together for that purpose only. No ship having a cow or sheep or animal from Europe, or countries having the pest, should be allowed to land in America without sufficient quarantine. Every disease must, at some time, have originated from a violent disregard of the natural laws, and this as well as others. But I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the management of cattle in Great Britain or America to generate the disease, so, also, no sanitary precaution can arrest it short of absolute non-intercourse. I believe it to be a species of bloody murrain, aggravated by the marshy nature of Northern Russia, and the utter disregard of all the laws of health, which is shown to man and beast, especially in regard to ventilation and cleanliness, which prevails in that cold climate, where a great expenditure of heat is needed and fuel and food scarce. The same causes are producing now the aggregated typhus fever here, which is called outside of Russia the "plague." England was warned, long since, of the danger of direct importation of cattle from Russia, but failed to heed the advice. I trust our country may be more wise and more fortunate.

The Connecticut Tobacco-Growers.

CONVENTION AT HARTFORD.

A meeting of the Connecticut Tobacco-Growers' Association was held in Hartford on the 21st inst. Jabez E. Allen, of East Windsor, presided. The object of the association is to collect information relating to the cultivation, curing, warehousing, speculative sales, export, manufacture and consumption of tobacco grown in Connecticut; to trace accurately the influence of legislation upon the growth, export, and consumption of the crop; and to protect the interests of growers in all the varied branches of their business both at home and abroad.

It was voted to distribute a circular among tobacco-growers, calling for information on the following subjects:

1. The kind of soil most successfully employed by you in obtaining a crop.
2. Your mode of preparing your bed.
3. Your mode of preparing your field for tobacco.
4. The comparative value of different kinds of manure—guano, phosphate, etc.
5. Your time and mode of transplanting.
6. Your mode of cultivation during the season.
7. Your time and mode of topping.
8. Your mode of dealing with suckers, and time of standing between topping and cutting.
9. Your mode of harvesting, hanging and curing.
10. Your mode of assorting and packing after stripping.
11. Which mode of sale affords best satisfaction? Sale in bulk, warehousing, or packing and selling at home?
12. Your mode of dealing with your seed plants.
13. Upon what soils and in what seasons is rust most prevalent?

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the present law taxing the various kinds of manufactured tobacco is correct in principle, and as nearly just and equal in its proportions as any that can be devised.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, any tax levied upon tobacco in the leaf would prove alike detrimental to the revenue of the country and to the interest of the grower, that while experience may call for some modification in the details of the present law, we earnestly contend that the principle of taxing the manufactured article should be retained.

Resolved, That we invite the tobacco-growers of Connecticut to join this association and unite with us in advancing and perfecting this branch of our business, and in protecting us against all unjust legislation and monopoly.

A vote recommending tobacco leaf to tobacco growers in Connecticut, passed, as did one to hold the next annual meeting of the association on the first Wednesday in January, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

The Cattle Plague in England.

The following is a psalm sung in Osmotherly church, Yorkshire, England, above a century ago. It was composed by the parish clerk, on the occasion of the murrain, a severe distemper that raged among the horned cattle in the year 1747. It was sung and chorused by the whole congregation in the church. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died and the names of the farmers to whom they belonged. The remaining verses were as follows:

No Christian's bull or cow, they say,
But takes it out of hand;
And we shall have no cows at all,
I doubt, within the land.

The doctors, though they all have spoke
Like leaved gentlemen,
And told us how the entrails look,
Of cattle dead and green;

Yet they do nothing do at all,
With all their learning's store;
So Heaven drive out this plague away,
And vex us no more.

This piece was so well received that, after the service, it was desired again by all the congregation, except five farmers—who wept—declaring that the lines were too moving. The minister, on going out, said to the clerk, "Why, John, what psalm was that we had to-day—it was not of David's?" "No, no," quoth John, big with the honor he had acquired "David never wrote such a psalm since he was born—this is one of my own."

On a fence in Berkshire is painted in glaring capitals, "Use Dr. Prior's Cough Balsam," and just below, "Buy your groceries in Pittsfield."

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will attend to all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1862—tf.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.

REFERS TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker, M. C.; Hon. E. F. Grimes, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. C. Maclay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Halderman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind. Sept. 28—1m.

Agents Wanted FOR THE NURSE & SPY.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and true picture of the war.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled soldiers and sailors, in want of profitable employment, will find peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for Circulars. Address:

JONES, BRO. & CO.,
113 West Fourth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or else by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 27.

S. BLACK.

Mustering and Disbursing Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13, 1865.

ALL JUST AND PROPER CLAIMS FOR EXPENSES incurred in Recruiting Volunteers in Kentucky chargeable against the appropriation for Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers must be presented to the undersigned at once for adjustment.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y & Must'g & Dis'g Officer.

Aug. 18—6t-1s.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862—tf.]

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sna Office. May 6, 1857—tf.

L. WEITZEL. V. HERBERICH.

WEITZEL & HERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened select stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, on next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863—tf.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

DAILY KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsay; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—moderate buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky. A circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 8—2mo-4t.

1865 1865



"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.

Is a paste—use for Rats, Mice, Ranges, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"I have tried all of all worthless imitations. See that 'COSTAR'S' name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy."

HENRY C. COSTAR.

Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,000 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provision, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865—5m.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 2d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terra Hanto, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with other Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c., before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 12, 1865—6m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,

against

Samuel Nye, Defendant.

NOTICE. Samuel Nye, Defendant, is notified that I will move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky., Beginning at Sandnor's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandnor's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1862, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865. R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865—3 weeks—cod 10.

TRO. M. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Federal Courts holden in Kentucky.

Office in MAXTON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863—by.

J. W. FINNELL,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—4t.

REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county—within two years from the date hereof, and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Oct. 27, 1865—2m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did,